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Established 1836.

Assets £13,000,000.

The Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1857.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

£2 12s. ; by Post, £2 14s. ; Foreign, £2 16s.

HALF-YEARLY AND QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS IN PROPORTION.

*. The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

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Current Topics.

The Prerogative of Mercy.

IT IS one of the curiosities of the British Constitution that its formal expression is so entirely different from its practical working, and in nothing is this more marked than in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Pardon. According to BLACKSTONE (IV., p. 391) it is one of the signal advantages of the exclusion of the sovereign from actual participation in the administration of justice, that he may appear to the people sometimes as pardoning, but never as punishing:—

"Whenever the nation see him personally engaged, it is only in works of legislature, magnificence, or compassion. To him, therefore, the people look up as the foundation of nothing but bounty and grace; and these repeated acts of goodness, coming immediately from his own hand, endear the sovereign to his subjects, and contribute more than anything to root in their hearts that filial affection, and personal loyalty, which are the sure establishment of a prince."

BUT SIR HARRY POLAND reminds us in a letter to the *Times* (1st inst.) that when GEORGE III. attempted to earn this eulogy by saving persons condemned to death under the savage criminal code which lasted down to the beginning of the last century, he found himself powerless before his Ministers; and this week, in the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, whose unflinching courage has won the admiration of the whole country—the sonnet by "A. E." in the *Times* of Thursday is evidence enough of this—a Cabinet Minister has carefully explained that the prerogative of mercy is exercised only on the advice of Ministers. It may be so, but to judge from the present case it would look as if the prerogative did not exist, or is this meant to teach us, in "A. E.'s" lines—

"There is that within us can triumph over pain,
And go to death alone, slowly and unafraid."

The Delivery of Particulars on Sales.

WE SUGGESTED recently (14th Aug., ante, p. 709) that the repeal of the Land Values Duties, other than Mineral Rights Duty, had in effect made it unnecessary to deliver particulars of sales under section 4 of the Finance Act, 1910, though we observed that this result was inconsistent with Sir WILLIAM BULL'S unsuccessful attempt in the House of Commons to obtain the repeal of section 4, and we expressed our opinion with caution. We based it on the presence in that section of the words "for the purpose of the assessment of duty thereon." But the matter is explained by reference to the Fourth Schedule to the Finance Act, 1920, by which these words and the other enactments in Part I. of the Finance Act, 1910, bearing on I.V.D. are repealed. The Government draftsman might have been expected to incorporate a reference to this repeal in Part VI. of the present Act, which repeals the Land Values Duties, but clear drafting of this kind is apparently foreign to Finance Acts.

The Present Statutory Provision.

MAKING THE necessary elisions in section 4 of the Finance Act, 1910, it now reads as follows:—

"4. (2) It shall be the duty of the transferor or lessor, on the occasion of any transfer on sale of the fee simple of any land or of any interest in land, or on the grant of any lease of any land for a term exceeding fourteen years, to present to the Commissioners, in accordance with regulations made by them, the instrument by means of which the transfer or the lease is effected or agreed to be effected, or reasonable particulars thereof; and, if the transferor or lessor fails to comply with the provision, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds; but any person aggrieved by any conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction under this provision may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

"(3) Any such instrument shall not, for the purposes of section 14 of the Stamp Act, 1891, and notwithstanding anything in section 12 of that Act, be deemed to be fully stamped unless it is stamped—

(b) with a stamp denoting that all particulars have been delivered to the Commissioners."

Thus it is clear that vendors must still obtain a "Particulars Delivered" stamp, and that purchasers must see that this is done.

Delivery of Particulars and Registration of Deeds.

NO DOUBT regulations will shortly be issued prescribing the nature of the particulars which will in future have to be delivered, and in this connection it is interesting to notice what is left of sub-section (5) of section 4:—

"(5) Regulations may be made by the Commissioners with respect to the mode in which any instrument is to be presented to them in order to be dealt with under this section, and for dispensing with the presentation of any instrument, or particulars thereof, in cases where arrangements are made for obtaining those particulars through any registry of lands, deeds, or title, or through a Register of Sasques."

It may be suggested that since the registration of particulars of sales which it is now proposed to have is not required for direct revenue purposes—doubtless it will be used indirectly for such purposes—the matter should be considered from the point of view of establishing a general register of deeds. Hitherto, while this has had not a few supporters, it has not come into prominence as a rival to registration of title, and it forms no part of the present Law of Property Bill. Locally, as in Yorkshire, it is found to be advantageous, but its local advantages have never led to a call for its general extension. But now that a registration of particulars of transactions is to be perpetuated, it ought to be considered whether it shall simply be an additional burden on landowners—a source of expense, without resulting in any benefit to them—or whether it can be associated with a general scheme for the registration of deeds, and so serve as a protection to persons having dealings in land. In this view the delivery of particulars would not be merely for official satisfaction.

Woman's Suffrage in the United States.

WE WERE told recently that Tennessee was the 36th State to ratify the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution—the Woman's Suffrage Amendment—and that the necessary ratification by two-thirds of the States had now been obtained so as to make the amendment operative. But this, it appears, was a mistake. At the time of voting twenty-five members of the Tennessee House of Representatives who were opposed to woman suffrage absented themselves, thereby preventing a quorum from being obtained, and the House has, it is stated, on this ground expunged from its journal the record of the ratification. But while this appears to postpone the amendment until some other State can be found to make the 36th, it does not bar woman suffrage; it only prevents its universality—that is, according to figures given in a message from Washington (*Times*, 1st inst.), it prevents the federal vote being given to all of some 26,000,000 women, as against 29,000,000 men. But a large number of these women already have either the full or partial federal vote under State suffrage laws; some 19,000,000 will be able to vote for the President next November, though less than 10,000,000 can vote for Senators and members of Congress. It will be felt, as pointed out in an article on "Women in Politics" in the American

number of the *Times* (3rd July), that the leaving of a minority of women unenfranchised is "the more arbitrary and unjust to women whose battle cry has always been 'None are free till all are free.'" And yet, having regard to recent happenings during the war, America seems a strange place in which to talk of freedom.

Part 1 of the Law of Property Bill.

IV.

It is, perhaps, correct to say that the scheme of Part I. is not seriously damaged by the criticisms which have been made on it. As we have shown, the "curtain provisions" follow well-established conveyancing practice, and extend it so as to enable a title to be made to land without the necessity for the purchaser to investigate the equitable interests affecting it. It is a novelty to require all such equitable interests to be placed either behind a trust for sale, express or statutory, or a settlement; but this course is taken, we gather, in the interest of equitable owners. As far as purchasers are concerned, it would be sufficient to provide that they may take a conveyance from the legal owner, without being concerned with equities, whether having notice of the same or not; but it would then be necessary to provide for the protection of these equities by a register of cautions. This was the plan adopted in WOLSTENHOLME'S Bill, and to be effective it requires that there shall be someone in a position to register a caution in defence of his interest. Where infants are concerned this may not be the case.

The scheme of Part I. is designed so as to enable a register of cautions to be dispensed with, that is, by requiring that equitable interests shall always be protected by two trustees or a corporation; in the case of trusts for sale, they will be the trustees for sale; in all other cases, there will be a "settlement," and the trustees will be the trustees of the settlement. In addition, there is the register of *lis pendens*, and the register of land charges, and for the purpose of the latter register an extended meaning is given to "land charge" by paragraph 1 of the Seventh Schedule. We understand that this will be further extended by enabling contracts for disposing of the legal estate by the estate owner to be registered as land charges, and possibly still further, by enabling a beneficiary to register his claim as a land charge; but this would seem to be an undue extension of such a register. It must not be overlooked that investigations of title will be greatly facilitated by the provisions requiring a petition in bankruptcy to be registered as a *lis pendens* and a charge for death duties as a land charge (clauses 21 and 22, Sched. VII., para. 1).

These various precautions do not cover the case of a vesting deed under a settlement being made in favour of the wrong person, and it is thought in some quarters that a register of cautions should be available as a protection against such a contingency. It must be remembered, however, that the personal representatives of a deceased tenant for life will not take upon themselves the responsibility of deciding, in any case of real doubt, in whose favour the vesting deed should be executed, and application to the Court will be made just as in any other case of doubt arising under a settlement. If this is not done, the adverse claimant has his own remedy, and the *lis pendens* register seems to be a sufficient protection.

In our second article (*ante*, p. 723) we postponed for future consideration the provisions for ascertaining the *dominus pro tempore* and the trustees for the purposes of the Settled Land Acts, and the protection afforded to equitable interests. As to such protection, the foregoing remarks are perhaps sufficient. The precautions introduced by the Bill in favour of equitable interests in land are at least as effective as in the case of personal estate, and in practice they are more effective, for the possession of land is a matter of notoriety, and, until a sale by the estate owner, equitable interests can be asserted against it. When it has been sold, then the case is the same as with regard to personal estate: the equity attaches on the proceeds of sale, but with the additional protection that those proceeds must be paid either to two trustees or to a corporation. As

regards the provisions for ascertaining the *dominus pro tempore*—legally the owner in fee, but beneficially the tenant for life—and the Settled Land Act trustees, these are contained in clause 16 and in the Fifth Schedule, to which that clause is introductory. Initially there must be two deeds, a vesting deed and a trust deed. The vesting deed will show who is *dominus pro tempore* and who are the Settled Land Act trustees. If there is nothing more, the *dominus* has only the Settled Land Act powers. If these are extended by the settlement, then the extended powers must appear in the vesting deed (Sched. V., para. 2). On the death of the tenant for life, or *dominus pro tempore*, his personal representatives will execute an instrument conveying the settled land to the next person entitled. Sched. V., para. 6 (1), speaks of this as an "assent"; but vesting may be effected either by deed or assent. However made, it must shew who are the Settled Land Act trustees. Changes in these trustees will be shewn by the deed of appointment of new trustees, a memorandum of which will be endorsed on the last vesting instrument. This scheme leaves no place for wills to appear on the legal title, and devises will take effect in equity only. The result should be to shew at once in all cases of settlement who is the person entitled to exercise the powers of a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts, and who are the trustees for the purposes of the Acts.

Perhaps it is not inappropriate to describe the system of conveyancing proposed by Part I. of the Bill as an attempt to obtain the advantages of registration of title without the inconvenience and expense attached to attendance at the Land Registry. One advantage of registration, namely, the insurance fund—cannot, of course, be obtained, but otherwise the proposed system should be an effective rival of registration. It is, in fact, a "loose-leaf" registration of title. The document shewing who is the person for the time being able to deal with the legal estate in the land, and, where there is a settlement, who are the trustees, corresponds to the entries in the Property and Proprietorship Registers, and any instruments creating mortgages correspond to the entries in the Charges Register. These should be as simple as the entries in the registers, but instead of being in a book or file at the Registry, they are in the possession of the owner or mortgagee, and pass on a conveyance of the property. It is only by the introduction of some system such as this that private conveyancing can successfully compete with registration. Whether it can do so permanently remains to be seen, but the proposed system seems to offer a good chance.

We have not exhausted all the criticisms which have been made on the Bill. There is, for instance, Mr. BENN's objection that the keeping of wills away from the eye of a purchaser is a great blot on the scheme, one reason being that the vesting assent will have to contain an accurate description of the property. Possibly difficulties will arise in this respect, but they have to be met and overcome in the case of registered land, and they will be overcome in the case of unregistered land. The time for settling what property passes under a devise, whether specific or residuary, seems to be the time when the devise takes effect, and not, as is often the case now, when the devisee wishes to sell and wishes at the same time to pass the difficulty of identification on to the purchaser. Mr. BENN objects, too, that the Bill does nothing to simplify dealings with equitable interests, and that the curtain provisions are not for the benefit of the purchasers of such interests: rather that the difficulty of making title to these interests will be increased. But as regards that, it will probably be found that matters remain very much as they are at present. We doubt whether the mere operation of the curtain provisions will materially alter the title to equitable interests.

There are also specific objections to various clauses in Part I., upon some of which we have touched. It is said to be anomalous that the chattel real should be set up by clause 1 as the basis of English land law, but this is only a development of what has been already done by Part I. of the Land Transfer Act, 1897, and there is at present no alternative proposal. Very possibly it would be better to abolish the doctrine of tenure and introduce absolute ownership in lieu of the fee

simple, and attach to absolute ownership incidents corresponding to those of leaseholds. But this would require a more complete change in the law than even that proposed by the Bill. In "The Line of Least Resistance" Mr. UNDERHILL described any such legislation *de novo* as impracticable. At any rate, it is for those who object to the present scheme to produce an alternative. It is not sufficient to say drop Part I. and be content with the rest of the Bill.

Short of this, however, it is quite open to contend that certain clauses in Part I. are no essential part of the scheme and are unnecessary. Thus there is no need to define in clause 4 the equitable interests which may be created, and it is doubtful whether clauses 5 and 6, distinguishing legal and equitable powers, are required. Powers incident to or overriding the legal estate will, of course, be legal powers; all others will be equitable. It seems to us that the draftsman has descended too much into details, and has not been content to lay down principles which the Courts and conveyancers will work out. These clauses, therefore, which, we believe, have proved not easy to understand, may well receive further consideration; but the general scheme of Part I.—and not least clause 16, which (with Schedule V.) deals with settlements—cannot be omitted without spoiling the Bill. The present scheme is the outcome of and an improvement upon those of the late Mr. WOLSTENHOLME and of Lord HALDANE, and it should succeed upon its merits, quite apart from there being no alternative scheme in view.

The Statutory Tenancy Under the Rent Restriction Act, 1920.

IV.—TERMINATION OF THE STATUTORY

TENANCY—Continued.

WE have now discussed briefly the legal ways in which the statutory tenancy may be determined, have enumerated the seven statutory grounds for the recovery of possession, and have commented at considerable length on the judicial discretion as to the making of an order for possession conferred for the first time by the present Act. We must now consider in some little detail the chief incidents attaching to the seven statutory grounds.

(3) *Grounds for the Recovery of Possession.*—(a) "No order or judgment for the recovery of possession of any dwelling-house to which this Act applies"—so runs Section 5 (1) of the statute—"or for the ejectment of a tenant therefrom, shall be made or given unless: (a) any rent lawfully due from the tenant has not been paid or any other obligation of the tenancy (whether under the contract of tenancy or under this Act) so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act has been broken or not performed." It is clear that here the statute contemplates three separate and distinct classes of breaches by the tenant:—

(i.) *Breach of the Duty to Pay Rent.*—This obligation, of course, arises at common law irrespective of any expressed or implied agreement of the tenancy. In fact, the rent payable by a tenant at will is often popularly called "trespass rent," or "squatter's rent"; its legal designation is apparently "mesne profits." Where such a tenancy is presumed at law, no doubt there is a presumed "letting" so as to bring the tenancy within the statute, for the Court will always presume a lawful origin for the existing state of affairs. Hence failure to pay such "trespass rent" would amount to a breach of the common law obligation to pay rent, and would justify the application of the statute.

(ii.) *Breach of an Obligation created by the Tenancy Agreement, Expressed or Implied.*—This obviously includes all the ordinary breaches of covenants, including those implied by law. The only difficulty which arises relates to the meaning of the qualifying proviso, "so far as the same [i.e., the obligation whose breach is relied on by the landlord] is consistent with the provisions of this Act." These words are certainly vague. Take the case of a tenant "holding over" whose contract contains an express obligation to deliver up possession on completion of the tenancy. Here failure to "deliver up"

is a breach of this express obligation. But the obligation is inconsistent with the provisions, and, indeed, the whole purpose of the statute. Hence such failure to deliver up is not a ground on which the landlord can rely for an order: *Artisans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Co., Ltd., v. Whitaker* (1919, 2 K. B. 301).

(iii.) *Breach of a Special Obligation imposed on the Tenant by the Statute Itself.*—The clearest case of such a special obligation is to be found in section 16 (2), which imposes on statutory tenants the duty of permitting to the landlord access for the purpose of doing repairs as required by the Act.

Of course, it is necessary to note here that mere breach of an obligation falling on the tenant by no means creates a ground for recovery of possession by the landlord. A landlord's rights are not increased, but restricted by the statute (*cf.* section 3 (1)). Hence he can only ask for possession where, apart from the statute, he would have been entitled to it, and this is not the case where there is merely a breach of a covenant imposed on the tenant. There must be, in addition, a right of re-entry in the landlord either at common law (as for failure to pay rent), or under a stipulation attached to a covenant. Indeed, there must be more than this: there must be the absence of any right to relief against forfeiture in equity. Consequently there must be circumstances such as would have enabled the landlord to re-enter and recover possession but for the present Act, before he can rely on any of the breaches mentioned in the sub-section as a ground for an order of possession. Section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, with its provisions for relief against forfeiture, as amended by the Act of 1892, must, therefore, be carefully borne in mind by aggrieved landlords before they ask the Court for statutory possession.

(b) The second ground for the recovery of possession is that

the tenant or any person residing with him has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining occupiers, or has been convicted of using the premises or allowing the premises to be used for an immoral or illegal purpose, or the condition of the dwelling-house has, in the opinion of the Court, deteriorated owing to acts of waste or the neglect or default of the tenant or any such person.

We need only point out here once more that it is not enough to prove the wrongful acts in this sub-section set forth in order to come to the Court and ask for statutory possession. It is necessary to shew in addition a right of re-entry, apart from the statute, either owing to breach of covenant, or, failing that, the service of a proper notice to quit, which would have taken due legal effect in the absence of the statute.

(c) The next sub-section is obviously intended to give statutory effect to the well-known decision of *Green-Price v. Webb* (148 L. T. 158), and is in the following terms, on which we need not comment further:—

"The tenant has given notice to quit, and in consequence of that notice the landlord has contracted to sell or let the dwelling-house or has taken any other steps as a result of which he would, in the opinion of the Court, be seriously prejudiced if he could not obtain possession."

(d) A ground which creates much greater difficulty is:

"The dwelling-house is reasonably required by the landlord for occupation as a residence for himself, or for any person *bona fide* residing or to reside with him, or for some person in his whole-time employment or in the whole-time employment of some tenant from him, and (except as otherwise provided by this sub-section) the Court is satisfied that alternative accommodation, reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects, is available."

Here quite a number of points require to be noted:—

(i.) Two conditions precedent must exist before the ground arises, namely, the landlord's "reasonable requirement" of the premises and the provision of "alternative accommodation."

(ii.) It is not enough that the landlord actually requires the premises for his own use or that of the other persons named in the section; his requirement must be "reasonable" as well as genuine.

(iii.) A person residing with the landlord may either be at present so resident or about so to reside in the future, provided the case is *bona fide*, but an employee of landlord or tenant for whom the premises are required must be at present in his

employment, not a person whom it is contemplated employing: *R. v. Rogers, ex parte Hodson* (1918, W. N. 128). This distinction is important, and should not be overlooked by the practitioner.

(iv.) The employment must be "whole-time," whatever precisely this may mean. Under the earlier statutes it was held that partial employment was sufficient: *Wall v. Gibbs* (1920, W. V. 187). So the case quoted is overruled by the statute.

(v.) The alternative accommodation available must be "reasonably" equivalent as regards "rent" as well as regards "suitability in all respects." The earlier Acts required only "alternative accommodation," without specifying any of those three limiting and qualifying conditions. It is therefore idle to rely upon decisions under those Acts as good for the purposes of the present Act. The only earlier cases still relevant appear to be those of *Nathan v. Hart* (*Daily Telegraph*, June 5th, 1919), where it was held that the alternative accommodation must be within a reasonable distance, and *Wilcock v. Booth* (149 L. T. 87), where it was held that it must be in the same neighbourhood.

(vi.) The clause does not apply where the landlord requires the premises for business purposes, but merely where he requires it for his own or some other person's residence within the limits of the clause.

(vii.) The requirement of "alternative accommodation" does not apply where either of four conditions arise (section 5 (1) proviso), namely:—

(1) Dwelling-house let as a condition of employment.

(2) House required for proper working of agricultural land as certified by an Agricultural Committee or the Ministry of Agriculture.

(3) Landlord went into Army and now returned.

(4) Landlord acquired before 30th September, 1917, or 5th March, 1919, or 20th May, 1920, according to rental of house, and greater hardship would arise by refusing than by granting an order for possession.

(e) The fifth ground creates little difficulty. It runs:—

"The landlord is a local authority or a statutory undertaking, and the dwelling-house is reasonably required for the purpose of the execution of the statutory duties or powers of the authority or undertaking, and the Court is satisfied as aforesaid as respects alternative accommodation."

Alternative accommodation has just been commented on. As regards "statutory undertaking" and "statutory duties or powers," these are defined in section 12 (1) (i) as including "any undertaking, duties, or powers established, imposed, or exercised under any Order having the force of an Act of Parliament."

The sixth and seventh grounds scarcely require any comment, and may be enumerated together:—

(f) "The landlord became the landlord after service in any of His Majesty's forces during the war, and requires the house for his personal occupation, and offers the tenant accommodation on reasonable terms in the same dwelling-house, such accommodation being considered by the Court as reasonably sufficient in the circumstances."

(g) "The dwelling-house is required for occupation as a residence by a former tenant thereof, who gave up his occupation in consequence of his service in any of His Majesty's forces during the war."

In the last two cases, of course, there is no provision for the existence of "alternative accommodation, reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects," but it should not be overlooked that the judge has still discretion as to whether or not it is "reasonable" to make an order for possession.

(To be continued.)

The adjourned summons (*ante*, p. 742), taken under an Act of Richard II., against Mrs. M. Fishlock, of Lewisham-road, for breaking the lock of a door on her premises and forcibly entering a room occupied by a tenant again came up for hearing at the Greenwich Police Court on the 26th ult. At the last hearing the magistrate pointed out that the offence alleged was indictable, and if it went to the Old Bailey one or other of the parties might have to pay £50 costs. Mr. Seard, for the complainant, now stated that his client wished to withdraw the summons.

New Orders, &c.

Ministry of Transport Notice.

INTERIM REVISION OF RAILWAY RATES, FARES, TOLLS, DUES AND CHARGES.

Notice is hereby given, that the Rates Advisory Committee, appointed under Section 21 of the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, will resume the holding of the Public Enquiry at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th September, 1920, at the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2, to consider the references from the Minister of Transport on the following matters:—

1. What increase should be made in fares lower than ordinary fares. NOTE.—As Season Tickets, Traders' Tickets and Workmen's Tickets have already been dealt with, they will not form part of this Enquiry.

2. The desirability of terminating or modifying the practice of the Railway Companies in rendering certain services free, or at a nominal charge.

Particulars of the services which will be considered in the second part of the Enquiry can be obtained from the Secretary to the Rates Advisory Committee, at the address shown below.

Any persons or associations desiring to be heard should give notice in writing to the Secretary not later than the 7th September, 1920, stating what proposals, if any, they wish to make.

27th August, 1920.

Ministry of Transport, Gwydyr House,
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Ministry of Food Order.

THE CANNED SALMON (PRICES) ORDER, 1919.

General Licence.

On and after 17th August, 1920, until further notice Canned Salmon may be bought and sold free from the restrictions as to grading imposed by the Order (S.R. & O., No. 1666 of 1919), and from the provisions of Clause 6 of the Order as to labelling, and so that the maximum prices for any canned salmon shall be the prices specified for the varieties mentioned in Grade 1.

17th August, 1920.

The Shipping Control Notice.

The Shipping Controller calls attention to a change, which will take effect from 1st September and until further notice, in the system of the issue of licences for ships under Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

A general licence was issued on 31st August, authorizing all British vessels to which the Regulation applies to proceed on any voyage whatsoever. The issue of this general licence will make it necessary for the present for shipowners to apply to the Ministry of Shipping for licences as hitherto. Should circumstances necessitate the withdrawal of this general licence, notice of such withdrawal will be published.

Premiums for Rooms.

At the Old-street Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Clarke Hall resumed the hearing of a case in which Morris Vatik, a butcher, of Underwood-street, E., was summoned under the new Rent Act for "unlawfully requiring the giving of a pecuniary consideration as a condition of the grant of a tenancy of two rooms."

It was stated by Mrs. Polly Fisher that, seeing the defendant's advertisement that he had two rooms to let and two sideboards and a table for sale, she called on him. She was told that in order to get the two rooms she must buy a sideboard and pay a premium of £15. She paid a deposit of £5 on a sideboard, which was to cost £38 10s., but later the defendant denied having let her any rooms.

Warrant Officer Wick now informed the magistrate that he had been to the defendant's premises with an impartial valuer, in whose opinion the sideboard would have been well worth £50.

Mr. Clarke Hall said if he had thought the defendant was trying to get rid of a worthless article to a would-be tenant he should have inflicted a very heavy penalty indeed. It could not be too clearly understood in that district that people who had rooms to let could not get a premium of any kind. In that particular case the article was much more valuable than he had thought it would be, or the penalty would be greater. The defendant would be fined £4 and £6 costs.

Dearth of Houses in Sussex.

At the conclusion of the county court sessions at Brighton, says the *Times*, which had lasted a week longer than usual owing to the large number of ejectment cases, Judge Mackarness made a statement drawing attention to the increase in such cases caused by the dearth of houses in Sussex, an evil which had steadily grown and threatened to become worse.

At the Brighton Court, he said, during the period May-August the number of cases of ejectment or possession in Brighton and Hove areas entered last year was 103; this year it rose to 170. In the Hastings

Court for the same period the cases rose from twenty last year to fifty this year. In Eastbourne the increase was much less, which he attributed to the fact that the housing authority in that town had the energy last year to convert into dwellings a number of empty military huts, and they were now endeavouring to obtain more of these huts from the Disposal Board. In Brighton and Hove there had not been up to the present a single new house made ready for occupation; and, though a few were expected to be available in Brighton in a few weeks, they would be let at 24s. a week, and would do little to satisfy the thousands of applicants. None at all would be ready in Hove for many months. The situation in Hastings was little better. Neither there nor in Hove had any building actually commenced. In Eastbourne several new houses had been built and were already occupied, but at a rent of 18s. 2d. a week. Suitable empty buildings might be converted into appropriate dwellings, or the application, with necessary modifications, of the principle of the Billeting Acts would place at the disposal of the authorities all vacant rooms in licensed houses. But the prospects for the ensuing year now pointed to an aggravation of the distress and the unwholesome conditions.

Obituary.

The Rev. Seymour F. Harris.

Those of our readers who in their student days read Harris on Criminal Law will learn with regret of the death in August of this year of its author, the Rev. SEYMOUR FREDERICK HARRIS.

After taking his B.C.L. at Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1875. He practised on the Northern Circuit for two years, and during that time he brought out his book on criminal law. It was an immediate success, and is now in its thirteenth edition. There is also an American edition and a translation into Italian. In 1877 Mr. Harris took Church of England Orders, and after holding various preferments he became Rector of Cotleigh, in Devonshire, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Harris married a daughter of the late Judge William Barber, Q.C., a joint editor of that well-known text-book, *Dart on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers*.

Mr. Harris's only son was a solicitor practising in Preston and was killed in the late war.

Mr. A. D. Cowburn, who has been acting as deputy coroner for North-East London since the departure of Dr. Wynn Westcott for South Africa, has been appointed deputy coroner for the South-Western district of London and the City of Westminster.

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Legal News.

Appointment.

Mr. J. R. V. MARCHANT has been appointed to be Judge of the County Courts on Circuit 35 (Newmarket, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, &c.), in the place of His Honour Hugh Eardley Wilmot, who has retired. Mr. Marchant was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1884, and practised in the Oxford Circuit and at the Worcester, Usk, and Stafford Sessions. He was joint editor of the second edition of Darby and Bosanquet on the Statutes of Limitation.

Changes in Partnerships.

Dissolutions.

ALEXANDER PROUT SIMPSON and JAMES FOYSTER BOWEN, solicitors (Simpson & Bowen), Egypt House, 36, New Broad-street, London. Jan. 31. (*Gazette*, Aug. 31.)

HENRY HAROLD KELSEY and HERBERT WHEATLEY KNOCKER, solicitors (Keysey & Knocker), Piccadilly, London, W. Aug. 4. (*Gazette*, Aug. 20.)

General.

Mr. Robert Dunstan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., barrister-at-law, has been appointed deputy-coroner for the North-Eastern District of the county of London.

Mr. Adrian J. S. Jerome has been appointed to be Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the district of Newport, Isle of Wight, as from 1st September, in succession to Mr. Edward Wilson, who has resigned.

Mrs. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, of Tealby, Lincoln, a recently appointed Justice of the Peace, sat on the Bench at the Marylebone Police Court on the 26th ult. by the side of her husband, the Metropolitan Police magistrate.

The Sake of Peterborough County Council Smallholdings Committee on the 26th ult. refused a request by the Ministry of Agriculture to appoint a whole-time architect at £450 a year. It was stated that only five cottages were being erected, and if assistance was needed they could employ temporarily a local architect rather than have another permanent official.

The Right Hon. Herbert Hardy, first Baron Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk, Master of the Rolls from 1907 to 1918, Liberal M.P. for North Norfolk, 1885-99, chairman of the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, who died on 18th June, aged eighty-one, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £123,228, with net personality £119,124.

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THE need for greater effort to counterbalance the drain of War upon the manhood of the Nation, by saving infant life for the future welfare of the British Empire, compels the Committee of The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C. 1, to plead most earnestly for increased support for the National work this Hospital is performing in the preservation of child life.

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Probate of his will, dated 2nd September, 1918, with a codicil of 20th July, 1919, has been granted to his sons, the Right Hon. William Hepburn, now second Baron Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett Hall, and the Hon. Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, of The Hollies, Woolton, Lancs; his son-in-law, Mr. Richard Austin Pilkington, of Eccleston Grange, St. Helens, Lancs, and his brother, Mr. Sydney Cozens-Hardy, solicitor, of Norwich. Among other bequests the testator left his portrait by Eve to his son William, to whom he confirmed the gift of his law library, his garden effects at Letheringsett to his son Edward, and he confirmed gifts to his old clerk, W. F. Mara. The residue of his property, after legacies to his grandchildren and other relatives, he left equally between his four children.

THE directors of the London Guarantee and Accident Company (Limited) have decided to pay the following interim dividends on account of the year 1920:—(1) 2s. 6d. per share (less income tax) on the £5 preference shares; (2) 6d. per share (less income tax) on the £1 preference shares; (3) 3s. 6d. per share (less income tax) on the £1 ordinary shares. The interim dividend of 12s. 6d. per £5 ordinary share paid last year was equivalent to a dividend of 2s. 6d. per £1 ordinary share, and the directors have instructed me to point out that the increase in the rate of the interim dividend is not to be taken as giving any indication of what the total dividend for the year will be. This can only be decided when the accounts for the whole year have been considered by the board. The register of transfers will be closed from 17th September till 30th September, both days inclusive, and the dividend warrants will be posted on 30th September.

ONE of the most attractive life insurance policies of the day is the one issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, guaranteeing the return of 50 per cent. of premiums, in addition to the amount insured, should death occur before the policy becomes due. It can be taken out for ten, fifteen, twenty, or any intermediate number of years. The Sun Life of Canada is a most progressive company, well known as specialising in annuities—so well known, indeed, for this branch of insurance business that their excellent life policies have sometimes escaped notice. Any of our readers who have life insurance business or annuity business to transact should communicate with the manager of the Sun Life of Canada, Canada House, Norfolk-street, London, W.C., before making definite arrangements elsewhere.

Winding-up Notices.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

LANCASHIRE LIGHT RAILWAYS CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 13, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, to Henry Percy Conibear and Edward Henry Edwards, Generating Station, Howe Bridge, Atherton, Lancs., liquidators.

WHITE HORSES & ACCESSORIES, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William John Dujardin Bolt, 6, King-st., Cheapside, liquidator.

ARTHUR LEON & WRENCH, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 30, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Richard John Hawkes Ryall, Victoria-rd., Willesden, liquidator.

BRITISH MEDICAL OIL REFINERS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 23, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to C. J. Gladwell, 95, Cannon-st., liquidator.

FOLESTONE BRICK & TILE CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 23, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William James Mason, Bouverie Chambers, Bouverie-rd., East, Folestone, liquidator.

LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL REFINERS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 23, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to C. J. Gladwell, 95, Cannon-st., liquidator.

PARSONS BROTHERS, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Francis O. Grant, 34 and 36, Gresham-st., liquidators.

London Gazette.—Tuesday, Aug. 31.

SOUTH-WESTERN ICE CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are requested, on or before Sept. 7, to send particulars of their debts or claims to Theodore Ware, 7, Unity-st., College-green, liquidator.

YORKSHIRE Mouldings, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. William Lucas, 16, Stanley-ter., Savile Town, Dewsbury, liquidator.

FELKIN'S GARAGE & MOTOR WORKS, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Charles Gordon Larking, Bank Chambers, Maidstone, liquidator.

ASOLO-BELGIAN AGENCY, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Jules Grealillon, Winchester House, Old Broad-st., liquidator.

W. F. MARTIN & CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 9, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Thomas Palmer Martin, 12, Pydar-st., Truro, liquidator.

CONNAN'S QUAY DOCKETARD CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 25, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James Neil Duncan, B22, The Temple, Dale-st., Liverpool, liquidator.

TARGETTS, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Blake Pearman Allnatt, 3, Forbury, Reading, liquidator.

ASTON MANOR HIGHBURY BUILDINGS CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 15, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Wallace Howard Castle, 121, Colmore-row, Birmingham, liquidator.

WILLIAM CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 8, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. Thomas Ford, 16, Leadenhall-st., liquidator.

Resolutions for Winding-up Voluntarily.

London Gazette.—Friday, Aug. 27.

Woodwards (Clothing), Ltd.
St. Thomas's Liberal Club Co., Ltd.
J. Barrington (Southport), Ltd.
Rhemfield Engineers, Ltd.
Burns Corporation, Ltd.
East Anglian Ice Co., Ltd.
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Revolute Co., Ltd.
Arauco Co., Ltd.
Hanton & Co., Ltd.
E. McCallum & Co., Ltd.
Puddin Thomas & Slade.
Tudor's (London), Ltd.
S. M. Wilmut & Co., Ltd.
West of England Bacon Co., Ltd.
Charles & Thomas Harris & Co., Ltd.
Bristol Colonial Produce Co., Ltd.

Creditors' Notices.

Under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—Friday, Aug. 27.

ALDERCROFT, Captain GEORGE ROTHE LADYFARLE, Lucknow. Dec. 4. Murray, Hutchins & Co., 11, Birch-lane.

BILLAMY, ARTHUR ANDERSON, Grimsby. Secretary. Sept. 13. H. K. Bloomer, Grimsby.

BROOKE, WILLIAM, Honley, near Huddersfield. Sept. 29. Laycock, Dyson & Laycock, Huddersfield.

CHARNOCK, HERBERT, Halifax. Oct. 1. Barstow & Midgley, Halifax.

CLIMPSON, CHARLES, Eastbourne. Sept. 29. Hingley & Roll, Eastbourne.

COOMBS, JOHN WILLIAM GUNDAV, Chorlton. Sept. 3. Dunderdale & Dehn, Manchester.

VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE.—It is very essential that all Policy Holders should have a detailed valuation of their effects. Property is generally very inadequately insured, and in case of loss insurers suffer accordingly. **DEBENHAM, STORR, & SONS (LIMITED)**, 25, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2, the well-known valuers and chattel auctioneers (established over 100 years), have a staff of Expert Valuers, and will be glad to advise those desiring valuations for any purpose. Jewels, plate, furs, furniture, works of art, bric-a-brac, a speciality.—[ADVT.]

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G. H. MAYNE, Secretary.

CHAFFER, ELENA CONSTANTINE, Hampstead. Sept. 29. Pearce & Nicholls, 12, New-st., Lincoln's Inn.

EDINGER, AUGUSTA, Cadogan-sq. Sept. 30. Clements, Williams & Co., 3, London Wall-bldg.

FOWDEN, ELIZABETH, Littleham, Exmouth. Oct. 6. Slater, Heelis, Colley, Sandbach & Anderson, Manchester.

FRANKER, EDITH ALICE, Craven Hill-gdns., Bayswater. Sept. 30. Underwood, Piper & Heys-Jones, 13, Holles-st., Cavendish-sq.

GALTY, DINAH, Handsworth, Birmingham. Oct. 30. W. H. Egginton, Birmingham.

GALTY, ANN ELIZABETH, Handsworth, Birmingham. Oct. 30. W. H. Egginton, Birmingham.

GARDINER, DAVID GILLESPIE, Wadhurst. Sept. 30. Francis Howse & Eves, 3, Salters Hall-st., Leicester.

GARRATT, ELIZA, Welford, Northamptonshire. Sept. 29. Ingram, Berridge & Co., Leicester.

GOLDSTONE, HYMAN, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. Oct. 1. Edells & Co., 146, Bishopsgate.

HAGUE, MARY, Fairhaven, Lancs. Sept. 30. Sprake & Ranson, Accrington.

HARDING, GEORGE, Oxtou, Chester, Engineer. Oct. 15. Simpson, North & Co., Liverpool.

HEWITT, WILLIAM HERBERT, Brighton, Chemist. Sept. 30. J. K. Nye & Donne, Brighton.

HOLDEN, MARY, Lytham, Lancs. Sept. 30. Lonsdale & Grey, St. Anne-on-the-Sea.

JONG, SALOMON PAUL DE, Hoylake, Chester. Oct. 8. North, Kirk & Co., Liverpool.

KENDRICK, ALICE ADA, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Costumier. Sept. 30. Dickinson, Miller & Turnbull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KENDRICK, JOSEPH, Gosforth, Northumberland, Costumier. Sept. 30. Dickinson, Miller & Turnbull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KOHL, ADAM, Somerley-rd., Brixton. Sept. 30. Theodore Goddard & Co., Serjeants' Inn, Temple.

KREGLINGER, PAUL, Antwerp. Sept. 25. Leader, Plunkett & Leader, 76, Newgate-st., Leicester.

LAWRENCE, HENRY CRIPPS, Exeter. Oct. 1. Daw & Son, Exeter.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand. Sept. 30. Theodore Goddard & Co., 10, Serjeants' Inn, Temple.

LIGHT, SAMUEL TAYLOR, Dush Hill Park. Sept. 30. Avery, Son & Fairbairn, 48, Fore-st., Edmonton.

LYMAS, SAMUEL JOHN, Kew. Oct. 14. J. H. C. Legg, 50, Shepherd's Bush-green.

LYTHGOS, ETHEL JANE, Walkden, near Manchester. Sept. 30. Berry & Berry, Manchester.

MILTON, FRANK, Haslemere, Surrey. Sept. 29. H. Henry Meilers, Godalming, Kensington.

NEDRYANO, DEMETRI, Nice, France. Sept. 27. Shepherds & Walters, 23, Young-st., Kensington.

NORRIS-ELITE, CHARLES JOSEPH ELITE, Utterby, Rectory, Lancs. Sept. 30. Haddon, Owen & Son, Louth.

PART, ELIZABETH, Bath. Oct. 1. Thring, Sheldon & Ingram, Bath.

PARKER, OSBORN HYDE, Market Lavington, Wilts. Sept. 29. Knecker, Knecker & Co., Sevenoaks.

READ, GEORGE, Buryhley-rd., Kentish Town, Engine Driver. Oct. 8. Walter A. Jennings, 132, Kentish Town-rd.

SILVERLOCK, HENRY JOHN, Rpsom. Sept. 30. Bridgman & Co., 4, College-bill.

SWINER, FLORENCE, Croydon. Oct. 13. Albert M. Worrell, 2, Warwick-st., Regent-st.

SLOGGETT, SELINA CATHERINE, Plymouth. Sept. 30. Watts & Anthony, Plymouth.

SMITH, ALFRED JOHN, Bristol, Director. Oct. 4. James Inskip & Son, Bristol.

TAYLOR, BENNIE HUXTABLE, Paignton. Sept. 24. H. W. & S. Patey, 43, Finsbury-sq.

WADDILOVE, SIR JOSHUA KELLEY, Hampstead Heath. Sept. 30. J. H. Richardson & Sons, Bradford.

WALBY, SARAH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sept. 30. Jno. D. & N. D. Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WEBSTER, ELIZABETH AMELIA, Sible Hedingham. Sept. 29. Holmes & Hills, Braintree.

WEST, GEORGE, Groombridge, Sussex. Sept. 21. Frederick Turner, East Grinstead.

WICKWORTH, ABEL ALBERT JST., Southampton. Oct. 12. Paris, Smith & Handall, Southampton.

WOOD, JULIA, Brighton. Sept. 30. Barclay's Bank, Ltd., Trustee Department, 3, Bank-bldgs.

WOODCOCK, HARRY GRAHAM, Gillingham, Esq., Grocer. Sept. 30. W. H. Egginton, Birmingham.

ABISDIT, NISIM, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn, Clerk. Sept. 30. Nonweiler & Romain, 132, Seymour-pl., Bryanston-sq.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette.—THURSDAY, Aug. 24.

FIRST MEETINGS.

BILL, WILLIAM, York, Boot Repairer. Sept. 3 at 3. Bankruptcy Office, Duncombe-pl., York.
 BARR, EDWARD, Bolton, Grocer. Sept. 1 at 3.30. Off. Rec., Byrom-st., Manchester.
 BLAKE, ROGER GODFREY, Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethshire, Grocer. Sept. 1 at 3.15. The Crown Hotel, Corwen.
 BREARS, JOHN STODDART, Bridlington, Yorks., and THOMAS STROTHER, Sheffield, Automobile Engineers. Sept. 1 at 3.30. Off. Rec., 46, Westborough, Scarborough.
 CAMPBELL, MURIEL ELIZABETH STUART, Durham-villas, Kensington. Sept. 2 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 CHAMBERS, HENRY, Mountain Ash, Glam., General Dealer. Sept. 1 at 11.30. St. Catherine's-chmbrs., St. Catherine-st., Pontypriid.
 CLARKE, RACHEL, Birmingham, Confectioner. Sept. 9 at 11.30. Ruskin-chmbrs., 191, Corporation-st., Birmingham.
 CLIMPSON, EDWARD HARRY, Eastbourne, Manager. Sept. 1 at 3.30. Off. Rec., 14, Marlborough-pl., Brighton.
 CHAWFORD, JOHN WILLIAM, Bridlington, Yorks., Fish Hawker. Sept. 1 at 4. Off. Rec., 48, Westborough, Scarborough.
 DRINAN, GERALD CHARLES, High Cliffe, near Christchurch Hamlets. Aug. 31 at 11. 14, Bedford-row.
 FLETCHER, ALFRED, Manchester, Engineer. Sept. 1 at 3. Off. Rec., Byrom-st., Manchester.
 HALL, JOSEPH, Barrow-in-Furness, Fried Fish Dealer. Sept. 3 at 11. Cornwall-st., Barrow-in-Furness.
 HESSELWOOD, BYRON, J.W., Sheffield, Metal Broker. Aug. 31 at 12. Off. Rec., Figg-tree-lane, Sheffield.
 ISAAC, WILFRED LIONEL, Clifford-st. Sept. 3 at 11.30. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 JOYCE, JOHN PARRY, Denbigh, Jeweller. Sept. 3 at 12. Crypt-chmbrs., Eastgate-row, Chester.
 KAPTELS, FRITZ, Cambridge Park, Twickenham. Aug. 31 at 11.30. 14, Bedford-row.
 LIPP, BORIS HERBERT FREDERICK, Warwick-se. Sept. 3 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 LUCAS, WILLIAM, Dewsbury, Manager. Sept. 2 at 11. County Court House, Dewsbury.
 MERRY, HERBERT CHARLES, Kenton-st., Russell-sq., Licensed Victualler. Sept. 2 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 MILLS, THOMAS MITCHELL, Greenwich, Caterer. Sept. 1 at 11.30. 132, York-rd., Westminster Bridge-rd.
 O'CONNOR, WINIFRED, Adolph, Cigarette Manufacturer. Sept. 3 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 PALMER, HENRY GEORGE, Queen Victoria-st. Sept. 3 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 ROBINSON, HERBERT JAMES, Oxford-ter., Hyde Park. Sept. 2 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 ROBINSON, FRED, Crickhowell, Brecknock Shop Fitter. Sept. 1 at 12.30. 2, Off-st., Hereford.
 SLADE, HORACE ROWSBORN, Bournemouth, Builder. Sept. 2 at 3. The Institute Room, St. Peter's Hall, Hinton-rd., Bournemouth.
 TENNEN, ALFRED, Swansea, Tailor. Sept. 1 at 11. Off. Rec., Government-bldgs., 42, Mary's-st., Swansea.
 WADDE, THOMAS, Wargelid Sussex, Farmer. Aug. 31 at 2.30. Off. Rec., 124, Marlborough-pl., Brighton.
 WATTS, TOM, Bristol, Boot Manufacturer. Sept. 3 at 11.30. Off. Rec., 26, Baldwin-st., Bristol.
 WINWOOD, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, Erdington, Birmingham, Garage Proprietor. Sept. 7 at 11.30. Ruskin-chmbrs., 191, Corporation-st., Birmingham.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BARNETT, ROBERT, Lower-march, Lambeth, Boot Dealer. High Court. Pet. July 14. Ord. Aug. 19.
 BROWNE, THOMAS, Blackpool, Chair Frame Manufacturer. Blackpool. Pet. Aug. 19. Ord. Aug. 19.
 CAMPBELL, MURIEL ELIZABETH STUART, Durham-villas, Kensington. High Court. Pet. Aug. 19. Ord. Aug. 19.
 CHAPMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, Tynemouth, Solicitor. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pet. March 30. Ord. Aug. 19.
 CLARKE, RACHEL, Birmingham, Confectioner. Birmingham. Pet. Aug. 19. Ord. Aug. 19.
 COCKBURN, ROBERT HENRY, Sheffield, Tailor. Sheffield. Pet. Aug. 20. Ord. Aug. 20.
 DAVIES, STANLEY MILES GARY, Maesteg, Glam., Grocer. Cardiff. Pet. Aug. 19. Ord. Aug. 19.
 DINGLEY, HENRY STEPHENSON, Tyndale-pl., Islington. High Court. Pet. Jan. 2. Ord. Aug. 19.

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